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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29th, 1900.

It is instructive to note how quickly the
centre of gravity and centre of interest has
changed within the last three weeks from
South Africa to China. Fortunately, the
campaign against the Boers has already
passed from a regular war to a petty guerilla
contest; and though in their folly and
ignorance of the affairs of the world, the
Boers are still carrying on a useless contest,
the rest of the world have ceased to trouble
themselves about the details of a war already
locked upon as decided. The war in China,
however, possesses points of interest to the
European Powers exceeding far that in South
Africa, for in it is felt to rest the solution
of the problem of Asia, and whether Eng-
land or Russia is for the future to be con-
sidered as the paramount Power; and it is
this position that, perfectly compre-
hended by the other Powers, England her-
self appears inclined to ignore. Even the
United States, which till lately had not essayed
an interest in Oriental politics, have been
beforehand, and in ordering at once rein-
forcements from Manila have declared to the
world that America is not going to be
indifferent to the fate of China. Some-
what erroneously we hear of the struggle
against the disorders of the North spoken
of as a war against China, and we are
constantly from sources that should be

better informed hearing of declarations of
war. As a fact, we have no quarrel against
China; and if our Ministry had remembered
that our grievances were not against the
nation, but proceeded from a small and uni-
versally detested faction at the Capital, who
had usurped the functions of government,
we should not have been in the ignominious
position of finding ourselves foiled at every
turn by the petty intrigues of an ignorant
and vicious woman. Meanwhile it is some
slight satisfaction to find that the great
satraps of the central provinces, who at all
times have opposed by such constitutional
means as were in their power, without har-
ing recourse to violence, the upstart at Pe-
king, have all along been on the side of or-
der. But little had perhaps been expected
of the aged Viceroy LIU KUNYI, and it is
therefore in the highest degree satisfactory
to discover that he, with a moral courage
rare under such circumstances anywhere,
and in China almost unknown, has through-
out dared to impugn the conduct of Peking;
and has even had the courage to declare
that he was in person prepared to restore
order in the Metropolitan province. There
is, in fact, even in the degenerate China of
our days an element, and an important one,
which it would be well for us not to ignore,
working for the cause of order; and the
want of appreciation of this fact has
been one of the numerous instances of
incapacity, which even his greatest
admirer must lay at the feet of Lord Salis-
bury's administration, when the subject for
administration came to be China. In point
of fact we are not at war with China, nor is
there any occasion, if our Ministers are
capable of rising to the situation, why we
should be at war. This is really the funda-
mental difference between our natural policy
and that which has been actuating one or
more of the Continental states. Where the
hunger for mere territory, which is the be-
setting sin of more than one of the European
nations, sways the policy of the state, there
is a temptation to see in every affront a
cause of war; simply because war supplies
the supposed justification required for seiz-
ing territory. The very evident attempt
on the part of Russia to foster the feeling
that the country is engaged in a holy war
against China has already hampered the
other Powers, and has undoubtedly led
to delay in the relief of the Legations.
While Russia has been planning occasion
for interference in force, the British Gov-
ernment has scarcely shown itself alive to this
feature of the situation; and Russia it may
be noticed has been arming herself *cap-a-pie*
for a supposed position, which except in her
own imagination does not exist. It is this,
even more than the possible dangers of the
situation itself, which is an ordinary Jacquiard
rising, that renders it necessary that the na-
tions standing on the side of order should
find themselves fully prepared for even-
tualities. The getting rid of the intrusive
Dowager and the restoration of the Emperor
to his Throne should be the first step taken,
and in this it is to be remembered we have
the prestige of the powerful satraps of the
Yangtze on our side. They are the elements
we should rely on; and fortunately they
have, in the resources of their provinces
alone, the means of establishing under the
legitimate Emperor a stable and respectable
government. And this leads naturally to
another, but equally important, subject and
that is the position of the capital. At all
times the remote situation of Peking has
made it a hotbed of intrigue; this is no
modern discovery and was equally the case
in medieval times as in the present. The
vagaries of the Empress Dowager would
have been impossible in the freer air of
Nanking; and the welfare of the nation, no
less than respectable tradition points to
Nanking or Hangchow as the proper centre.
The well known desire of the usurper to
shift her Court to Singan, shows that what
she and her reactionary party most dread is
the light of day; and as she has uncon-
sciously given the hint, it would be wise to
follow it up. The Emperor is understood to
have entertained such a project, and policy
no less than convenience dictates the change
as necessary to the growth of a good under-
standing.

From the telegrams which we publish this
morning it appears that, although Admiral
Seymour is back in Tientsin, the account
which credits him with having rescued the
Ministers at Peking is not quite correct.
It is reported, however, from a reliable
source that the German Minister at least
is now in Tientsin—a fact which may
account for the earliest intelligence of re-
cent events having reached the local
German firms. As to the representatives
of the other Powers, definite information,
apart from the native report which our
correspondent sends us, is still lacking.
Admiral Seymour has only got back to
Tientsin with heavy losses, no less than
62 of his men having been killed and
312 wounded; a very large proportion
of the 800 odd with whom he started on
his dangerous journey. It may be, indeed,
that the second trainload, which followed
him on the 11th instant, succeeded in reach-

ing him, but we have no certain information
on this point. In any case, it is plain that
he was even harder pressed by the Chinese
than we had been led to believe. The
only good news to compensate for the
disappointment which is felt at the
future of the Admiral is the intelligence
that Tientsin has not after all suffered much
from the long bombardment by the Imperial
artillery. Indeed, as will be seen, it is
doubted whether any loss of life has been
incurred at all. The portion of the town
which suffered was not the old Concessions,
but the more recent extension, in which the
United States Consulate stands. The
bombardment, such as it is, still continues,
but there is now at Tientsin a large foreign
force and further reinforcements are due.
The railway staff is ready to repair the line,
and an advance may be expected very soon.
It is difficult to know what value to attach
to the Imperial "alarm" at the prepara-
tions of the allies. It seems to come late
in the day. If, however, the message can
be taken to imply that the Legations are still
intact—as they are to be protected "at all
costs"—we have good reason for satisfac-
tion.

The English Mail of the 26th May was de-
livered in London on the 25th inst.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday
there were reported fifteen fresh cases of plague
and thirteen deaths.

A number of silver ornaments were stolen
from a house in Richmond Terrace on Wednes-
day afternoon, during the temporary absence of
the occupants.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the cor-
onation of Queen Victoria, the warships in the
harbour were decorated and at noon a royal
salute was fired.

On Wednesday night a successful attempt was
made to cut the military telegraph wires com-
municating with the forts at Happy Valley.
No political significance is attached to the act,
but the perpetrators remained undiscovered
so far.

On Wednesday night Inspector Ford and a
party of police visited a house at No. 17, Amoy
Lane, Wanchai, and found gambling going on.
They made 21 arrests, and the men were
brought before Mr. Hazeland yesterday. The
keeper was fined \$25 or two months and the
rest \$3 or 14 days.

The Telegraph Companies have been informed
that a despatch service between Chefoo and
Taku has been organized at the Chefoo Tele-
graph Office, under the control of one of their
European Staff. Although telegrams can only
be accepted at "sender's risk," every effort,
the Companies state, will be made to ensure
their delivery.

The Ninth U.S. Infantry Regiment was due
to start from Manila on Wednesday and is
likely to go by the transport *Logan* via Nagasaki,
where some more coal may be shipped. It is stated
that the 17th and 12th Infantry will follow as
fast as transportation can be arranged for them,
and when they can be relieved from their present
stations, which are along the railway between
Tarlac and Dagupan. All the men and officers
are elated at the prospect of exchanging Manila
for China.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon Tam
Yan was charged on remand with being con-
nected with an illegal society. He was defended
by Mr. Hayes. The defendant was stopped in
Queen's Road by Sergeant Sim and searched,
and a book and a cloth were found in his
possession. Choi Yuk Shan, who has made a
special study of Triad Society affairs, examined
the book on behalf of the police, and deposed
that it related to the secrets of the Triad
Society as also did the cloth, there being a lot
of doggerel about the destination of the Ching
dynasty. The defendant was committed for trial.

The Imperial Government Railways Depart-
ment of Japan gave orders during last year to
England and America for the following railway
material, which is to be imported: Locomotives,
30; cars, \$1,700,000; rails 26,000 tons, \$2,300,000;
103 feet bridge girders 49 spans, \$740,000; 200
feet bridge girders 11 spans, \$250,000; other
bridge girders 7,000 tons, \$250,000; total
\$3,240,000. Most of the bridge girders and
rails are being made in the Peneyord Iron Works,
America, while Neilson and Dubs, England, are
named as the makers of all the locomotives.

There was a meeting of prominent Filipinos
on the 21st inst. At the house of Don Pedro Paterno,
Manila, with a view to consider how to bring to
an end the present state of war in the islands.
The desire for peace was generally expressed,
and the recent amnesty strengthened the feel-
ing that pressure should be put on Aguinaldo.
The following proposals were adopted:—Ex-
pulsion of the Friars; Exercise of personal
right to be guaranteed to the Filipinos, the
same as to Americans according to their con-
stitution; Establishment of civil government in
Manila and the provinces; The return of con-
fiscated property; Revolutionary generals to be
given employment in the native militia, when
formed; Filipino funds to be used in aid of
zeedy Filipino soldiers.

It is considered not at all unlikely that
through railway communication will be es-
tablished between Penang and Bagdad Serial by
the 1st of August next.

The well-known Chinese Filipino leader, Gen-
eral Pau, who surrendered a short time ago to
the U. S. forces, after an investigation into the
charges brought against him by the people of
Leguspi has been acquitted and thus returned
to the status of an insurrectionary ex-chief. He
took the oath of allegiance and was released on
the 28th inst.

Word has reached Kobe that the work of rais-
ing the steamer *Morgan City*, sunk in the Inland
Sea near Onomichi, is not proceeding satis-
factorily, and it is expected that no more at-
tempts will be made to raise her from her
present position. She will be probably sold by
auction as she lies.

A letter is printed in the *Kobe Chronicle*
from Mr. Sands, the American adviser to the
Corean Household Department, which must
finally set at rest the stories to which such wide
currency was given by the Japanese papers,
alleging that An and Kwong, the two Koreans
recently executed, were tortured before the
capital sentence was carried into effect. There
is not only the certificate given by an English
doctor, Mr. E. H. Baldeck, but there is the
additional evidence of other foreign witnesses,
who all state that the bodies showed no marks
of ill-treatment. It may be that it is because
this evidence has been laid before the Japanese
Government and found satisfactory that no
further steps have been taken to resent what at
first sight appeared a deliberate flouting of
Japan.

The *Jiji* publishes a telegram from Seoul,
dated 17th inst., to the effect that the report
regarding the despatch of Japanese soldiers to
China, has produced a marked effect at Seoul,
and Japan is recovering her position in the eyes
of the Koreans. Mr. Sands, American Coun-
cilor of the Imperial Household, has submitted a
representation to the Emperor in which he
states that Russia is attempting to injure the
interests of Corea and has already snatched
some ports; and, on the other hand, Japan
treats Corea as if the country were her terri-
tory. Therefore Corea's independence is threat-
ened, no matter whether she depends on Japan
or Russia. M. Pavloff, Russian Minister, is
understood to be working very determinedly in
order to secure Mr. Sands' retirement, while
outwardly he assumes a friendly attitude and
even entertains the Ministers for Japan and
America.

General Sir Arthur Power Palmer is reported
to have been appointed Commander-in-Chief of
the forces in India in succession to the late Sir
William Lockhart. Sir Power Palmer is 60
years old, and has spent more than forty years
of his life in the army in India. Educated at
the Royal Military College at Cheltenham, he
entered the Indian army at the age of 17, get-
ting there just in time to participate in the
stirring scenes of the Indian Mutiny in 1858-59
as a member of Holston's Horse. Before he
was 25 he was transferred to the North-west
frontier in Canada, and thence back to take
part in the Abyssinian war of 1867-68. Since
1890 he has spent most of his time in command
of a district in India, and has seen a good deal
of fighting with the hill tribes.

THE CONDITION OF YUNNAN-FU
IN MAY.

Letters dated as long back as May 15-18
from the French Consulate at Yunnan-fu are
published in a copy recently to hand of
L'Asie de l'Extrême, from which it appears
that as early as then the French residents were
prisoners in the Consulate and maintaining
their position with arms in their hands. M.
François on his arrival at Mengtze was
seized by the Chinese of importing arms across
the border into the Yunnan, and his baggage
was searched. This led to altercations and the
baggage-convey had to be escorted to the Con-
sulate by an armed force. The Chinese Viceroy
was absent, but his representative demanded the
surrender of 30 guns, which he asserted has been
brought by the Consul. "This," says *L'Asie*,
"is the number given by the Chinese, but it is
not correct." M. François refused point blank
to give up any guns, and was then told that the
Consulate would be attacked. On the 16th all
the French residents were summoned to the
Consulate and informed that their safety could
not be guaranteed if they remained outside.
23 in all arrived at the building, including
missionaries, the military, and private individ-
uals. Arms were distributed and watches organ-
ized. The telegraph-line had been cut and the
most alarming rumours were circulating, while
the abandoned houses were looted by the Chinese
troops.

On the 16th the English residents came and
asked for protection. This was extended to
them, and one man, four women, and two chil-
dren were brought in. The consulate unfortu-
nately, the correspondent points out, was a mere
"mouse-trap," and would be untenable in the
events of a siege.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The "Ben" Line steamer *Bengloe*, from
London and Antwerp, left Singapore on the
25th instant for this port.
The N. P. steamer *Queen Adelaide* sailed
from Tacoma for Japan and Hongkong on the
24th instant.
The N. G. I. steamer *Diagnos* left Singapore
for this port on the 27th inst. and is due here on
or about the 3rd July.
The M. M. steamer *Zepher*, with the next
French mail, will leave Saigon to-day (Friday),
at 1 p.m. for this port.
The C. P. E. steamer *Empress of China*
arrived at Vancouver at 4.30 a.m. on Wednes-
day, the 27th inst.
The steamer *Savona*, from Hamburg, left
Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., and
may be expected here on or about 3rd July.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI, 28th June, 4.30 p.m.

RELIEF OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR—
HEAVY CASUALTIES—RELIEF OF
MINISTERS UNCONFIRMED.

Admiral Seymour has been relieved and
has returned to Tientsin. His force has
lost 62 killed and 312 wounded. No definite
news is to hand from Peking.

TIENTSIN NOT MUCH DAMAGED.

The accounts of the damage done to Tient-
sin are greatly exaggerated. Probably there
have been no casualties. Only the new
Concession has been damaged. The bom-
barding, however, is continuing.

MR. KINDER TO REPAIR RAILWAY.

Mr. Kinder has returned from Chefoo to-
day to Taku with his staff and is getting
ready to repair the railway.

15,000 MEN AT TAKU.

There are sixteen thousand troops al-
together now landed by the Powers at Taku.

SHANGHAI, 28th June, 9 p.m.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ALARMED!

It is reported on good Chinese authority
that the Imperial Government is alarmed
at the foreign preparations.

BOXERS TO BE SUPPRESSED AND
LEGATIONS PROTECTED.

Edicts have been issued ordering the
summary suppression of the Boxers and the
protection of the foreign Legations at all
costs.

THE RELIEF OF TIENTSIN.

A German firm received the following
telegram from the North yesterday morning,
which they kindly placed at our disposal:—

SHANGHAI, 28th June 1.3 p.m.

Tientsin news is exaggerated. It is al-
most certain nobody is wounded. There has
only been destruction in the extra (new)
concession.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Aru-
hold, Karberg and Co., we are also enabled
to publish the following telegram which
they received yesterday afternoon from
Shanghai:—

Tientsin damage much exaggerated. The
loss of life and property will probably be
small.

GERMAN MINISTER REPORTED AT
TIENTSIN.

From a well-informed source it was yester-
day reported that the German Minister
at Peking had arrived in Tientsin, but no
details are to hand.

THE WAR.

London, 27th June, 7.35 p.m.

FULL BRITISH CASUALTIES TO
DATE.

The total British casualties during the
course of the War, exclusive of present hos-
pital inmates, is twenty-six thousand two
hundred and ninety-six (26,296).

REBELLION ENDED IN NORTH
WEST CAPE COLONY.

General Warren reports that the rebellion
in Cape Colony north of the Orange River
has been suppressed. The last formidable
body of Boers under Commandant de Vil-
lers has surrendered.

FOREIGN ATTACHES HAVE SEEN
ENOUGH.

It is unofficially reported that the foreign
military attaches, recognizing that oppor-
tunity for effectual Boer resistance is past,
have left Pretoria and are returning to their
homes.

THE RHEDIVE IN ENGLAND.

The Khedive has arrived in London to-day
(Wednesday).

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 28th June.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

General Clements yesterday engaged a body
of the enemy near Winburg, driving them
northward of the Zand river. The mounted
infantry also had a successful skirmish with
Boer patrols, a few miles south-east of Pretoria.

THE JAPANESE PRINCE IN
GERMANY.

Yesterday Prince Kotokito attended the
ceremony of unveiling a monument to the
Emperor William I. at Holtenau, and was
received in the afternoon by the Emperor on
board the *Hohenzollern*.

LONDON, 28th June.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Boers unsuccessfully attacked the en-
trenched camp of the Shropshires and Canadians
and intercepted a train conveying troops from
the South to Pretoria. A number of prisoners
released from Waterval, under Bullock, armed
with Mausers, arrived to their assistance. Bul-
lock refused the Boer demand to surrender and
resisted for seven hours under a shell and rifle
fire. Major Hobbs, of the West Yorks, who had
been a prisoner for eight months, was killed,
and Lieuts. Smith and Glover wounded; re-
inforcements arriving from Kromstad, the
Boers fled.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

The Government is making extensive pre-
parations to supply winter clothing for troops
in the event of a winter campaign in China.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

Hongkong is rapidly becoming a harbour of
refuge for the neighbouring ports. Yesterday
there was a large number of arrivals from
Shanghai, most of the European residents having
decided that their wives and families will be
safer in Hongkong. Shanghai also is sending
a number of visitors, and the island bids fair
to be very crowded during the continuance
of the crisis. Canton according to latest ad-
vices is perfectly quiet, but no one will be
surprised if H.M.S. *Orford* should proceed thither
to join the *Redpole* and the American *Don
Juan de Austria*. H.M.S. *Flower* was to sail
yesterday from Singapore for this port. The
Bonaventure still remains, and it does not seem
that she will now leave the harbour. More
probably she will act as a guard-ship in case
of emergency. The U.S. flagship *Brooklyn*,
with Rear-Admiral Remy on board, arrived
here at about 2 p.m. yesterday from Manila.
Should she go north, it may be in the company
of the *Zafiro*.

LIMITING THE RANGE OF THE WAR.

The U.S. Consul at Shanghai on the 21st inst.
received the following telegram from Chefoo:—
"The following has been agreed upon by the
Senior Naval Officers at Taku:—The Admirals
and Senior Naval Officers of the Allied Powers
in China desire to let it be known to the
Viceroy and authorities of the Coast and
River Provinces and cities in China that they
intend to use armed force only against Boxers
and those people who oppose their march to
Peking to the rescue of their fellow-countrymen."

FOOCHOW.

The *Daily Echo* reported on the 23rd inst. that
all is quiet here and there seems no cause to
apprehend trouble. The Viceroy has shown
great friendliness and is ready to offer any
protection to foreigners in case of need. There
have been some few soldiers sent on to the
Settlement and others are in readiness a short
distance away. The forts at the mouth of the
river have been well supplied with men.

HUPPEK.

A Hankow correspondent of the *N. C. Daily
News*, writing on the 18th inst., describes a riot
four days previously at the market town of
Taochih, in the province of Hupoh, on June
the 14th, when the premises belonging to the
London Mission were looted and destroyed.
"For many years," says the writer, "Taochih
has been a very bad name among missionaries, as
every foreigner who ventured to show his face
on its streets was chased and pelted out of the
place by a mob of rowdies. But of late years a
great change had come over the people and the
old rowdy element seemed to have all
but disappeared. Last year a foreign house
was built by the London Mission and native
premises were bought and adapted for tempo-
rary use as a hospital, school, church, &c.
The Rev. Henry Robertson and Dr. Ed-
ward Willis have lived there ever since in peace
and quietness, the people have been friendly,
and hospital and school work has been carried
on vigorously. Until the morning of the 14th
not a sign was given of approaching trouble.
On that day an immense crowd gathered to
witness the festival of the God of Medicine,
drawn thither, it is now known, by a very vil-
dly distributed notice that special attractions
would be provided, including "foreign fire-
works." The attack commenced by continuous
requests to be allowed to look over the house,
but this was, of course, out of the question.
Later on, stones were freely thrown into
the compound, but nothing more hostile was
attempted until about one o'clock, the garden
gate was burst open and a terrible rush was
made into the house. Mr. Robertson was away
on a journey, and Dr. Willis, seeing that the
mob was bent on mischief, made his escape by
the front door, finding a refuge in the loft of a
house belonging to a friendly neighbour. But
so determined was the mob to find his where-
abouts that he was obliged to take refuge in a
large wicker basket, where he sat for three or
four hours while his enemies sought for him
high and low, often quite close to his hiding
place. At dusk, he and his assistants made
their way to the river and took a
boat to Hankow, where they arrived in safety
yesterday, the 17th. It is remarkable that
notwithstanding the immense concourse of people
gathered to witness the fun, and the ferocity of
the ringleaders, no life was lost and no one was
seriously injured. The origin of the riot is a
mystery, but the Viceroy is dealing most gorge-
ously with the matter, and he is evidently quite
determined to use his utmost authority to pre-
serve peace and order in the territory under his
jurisdiction."

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.
Taking cargo at London rates.

THE Company's Steamship.

"ULYSSES".

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Hongkong, 19th June, 1900. 1792

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THE UNITED STATES.

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "THYRA" 4 P.M. 4th

3,812 Tons July

S.S. "CARLISLE CITY" About 20th Aug.

S.S. "STRATHMORE" About 15th Sept.

The Steamship "THYRA" will be de-

parted for SAN DIEGO and SAN

FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE, YOKO-

HAMA and HONOLULU on WEDNES-

DAY, the 4th July, at 4 P.M.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point

in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.

the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages

will be received at the Office until the same

day. All parcels should be marked to address

in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Diego, should be

sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the

Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1900. 14

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-

TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, GULF, CONTINENTAL

AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BENGAL".

Captain S. Barham, carrying Her Majesty's

Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay

on SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1900, at Noon,

taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valigies, all cargo for France, and

Tea for London (under arrangement) will be

transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceed-

ing direct to Marseilles and London; other

cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via

Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and

values of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note

the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills

of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

A. M. MARSHALL,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1900. 1

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND

TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU".

Captain I. Sato, will be despatched for the

above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th

July, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1900. 1443

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU".

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to

the Superior Accommodation offered by this

Steamer. First Class Saloon is situated for-

ward of the Engines. A Refrigerating

Chamber carries the Supply of Fresh Provi-

sions during the entire voyage.

A fully qualified Surgeon is carried, and the

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. 1789

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY

AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU".

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 14th July, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to

the Superior Accommodation offered by this

Steamer. First Class Saloon is situated for-

ward of the Engines. A Refrigerating

Chamber carries the Supply of Fresh Provi-

sions during the entire voyage.

A fully qualified Surgeon is carried, and the

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1900. 1789

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE full-powered Steamship

"ALBENGA".

Capt. Petersen, will be despatched for the above

port on about 24th July.

For Freight, apply to

CARLWITZ & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1900. 1617

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

CITY OF PEKING (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,

Inland Sea, Yokohama,

and Honolulu) THURSDAY, July 5,

at NOON.

CHINA (via Shanghai,

Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea,

Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, July 31,

at NOON.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki,

Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama,

and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 25,

at NOON.

The Company's Steamship "CITY OF

PEKING" will be despatched for SAN

FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGA-

SAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-

HAMA and HONOLULU, on THURS-

DAY, the 5th July, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-

LULU, and passengers are allowed to break

their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of

the United States or Canada. Rates may be

obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO

EUROPE have the choice of overland Rail

routes from San Francisco, including the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,

UTAH PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE,

and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of

24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND

CITIES in the United States have between

San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE,

and other direct connecting Railways, and from

Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had

on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,

to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities

of the United States, via Overland Railway, to

Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports

in Mexico, Central and South America, by the

Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages

will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same

day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1900. 3

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS

TO JAPAN, THE UNITED

STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH

AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE

OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

HONOLULU.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

GALIC (via Shanghai,

Nagasaki, Kobe, In-

land Sea, Yokohama,

and Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 14,

at NOON.

DORIC (via Shanghai,

Nagasaki, Kobe, In-

land Sea, Yokohama,

and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Aug. 7,

at NOON.

COPRIC (via Shanghai,

Nagasaki, Kobe, In-

land Sea, Yokohama,

and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Sept. 1,

at NOON.

The Company's Steamship "GALIC" will be de-

parted for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGA-

SAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA,

and HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 14th

July, 1900, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the IN-

LAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONO-

LULU, and passengers are allowed to break

their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of

the United States or Canada. Rates and parti-

culars of the various Routes may be obtained

upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embar-

king at San Francisco for China or Japan (or

vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-

count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not

apply to through fares from China and Japan to

Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to

address in full; and same will be received at the

Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day pre-

vious to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-

tined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1900. 14

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK

LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ACARA".

will be despatched for the above port on or

about 15th July.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1900. 1645

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA

OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki,

Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-

kohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, July 21,

at NOON.

NIPPON MARU (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki,

Kobe, Inland Sea, Yo-

kohama, and Honolulu) THURSDAY, Aug. 16,

1900, at NOON.

AMERICA MARU (via

Shanghai, Nagasaki,

